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GENERAL OFFICE

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LINDSAY • LINDSTOWN RD

COCHRAN BROS.
MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Coal and Coke.
Main Office: **DAWSON, PA.**

OFFICERS:
W. H. COCHRAN, President. H. T. COCHRAN, Gen. Manager.
A. J. COCHRAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

RAILROAD WEIGHTS TO GOVERN SETTLEMENTS.

**SCHOOL BOARD PAYS EXPENSES OF TERM;
MONEY RECEIVED FROM COLLECTOR BROWN.**

The following bills were ordered:

to the Cleveland 548	Telephone
\$ 3 50	Dobson & Co 57 44 Henry
\$ 22 88	to the Hardware Co 51
Johnson & Co 52 52	Oliver
Knicker 221 J C	Illube 52 24
Amputia Book Co 50	Powers
Lyons 56	Ginn & Co 57 44 Henry
Holt & Co 51 04	J E Bal on \$8 89
A R Sullivan 518	J A Dillman
51140 A B Vanier	\$1 70 Frisbee
Hardware Co 51 00	1 T Lams
514 1	Connell's Ice Water Company
5 617	West Peru Co 55 00 Pavette
Gas Co 51 1 1	A Wright 57 80
total \$41 82	

The following are present: Messrs

Howard Atkinson	Dunn	McCrain
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OLD AND YOUNG SOLDIERS SIDE **MARRIAGE STOPS**
BREACH OF PROMISE

SON, Oswego, N. Y.
ch Co., Successors

VALUE OF SMALL COAL POCKETS.

Concrete Construction Growing in Favor in Many Sections.

MUST BE STRONGLY BUILT.

Size of Pocket Should Be Carefully Considered Before It Is Built—Mistake to Build Them Too Large as Well as Too Small.

As a preliminary to a series of articles on small coal pockets in the Coal Trade Journal, a few general remarks concerning pockets will be appropriate. In a large measure we are indebted to Edward Burns, engineer for the Guarantee Construction Company of New York, for the information.

We think perhaps the most important thing to be considered is the amount of money that can be put into the pocket. Then the matter of the proper kind and size of pocket to best handle the business and the matter of proper machinery are also very important.

When considering the amount of money to be put into the proposition, we of necessity put certain limitations on the kind of pocket to be built, and Mr. Burns' idea is that it is best to put enough money and material into it to make it last without endless expense for repairs and maintenance. He also says that in general coal pockets can be divided into four general classes, steel, concrete, timber and a combination of the first three. The first, on account of its cost, is hardly worthy of consideration on the part of the average dealer.

According to figures submitted by the same gentleman, the cost of building and equipping a pocket of 1,000 tons would be around \$7,250 and one with a capacity of 1,200 tons would be around \$8,000. Larger pockets would cost less per ton of storage and smaller ones more. These figures are based on a building of long leaf yellow pine and the best type of hauling machinery. Of course, in estimating these figures they must be taken as general, as each case would probably require different treatment with a consequent change of costs. Concrete pockets are rapidly growing in favor and are to be recommended because of their durability, which reduces maintenance cost, and the rate of insurance on them is low. However, as they cost from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. more to build, and the difference is more pronounced in small pockets, this type does not appeal to the small dealer.

While long leaf yellow pine is to be recommended on account of its strength and lasting qualities, when oak, spruce and hemlock can be bought low, it is sometimes advisable to use the lumber easiest to obtain.

A matter that requires much attention is the way of building the pocket to stand the strains when full of coal with the minimum of lumber, and the matter of arranging chutes and driveways to the best advantage is also one that should be given considerable attention. It is a great mistake to build a pocket too light, and then be put to constant expense bracing it up and having the machinery work poorly on account of its getting out of alignment. On the other hand, it is a waste of good money and space to be putting in any more timber than is necessary to withstand the strains on which the pocket will be subject. It will be money saved to consult some good engineers on this subject before building.

Another very important matter is the size of the pocket to be built. It is as much of a mistake to build one too large as it is too small. The man who builds a large pocket to take in an extraordinary amount of coal in the spring very often has so much money tied up in his investment each year that he is not able to get the economy out of his plant that he could get with a smaller one.

On the subject of "ground storage" there is a diversity of opinions. However, in general this is not so economical a plan as the overhead storage, but in view of the fact of its lower cost there is much to commend it to the dealer who has a limited amount of money to put into his plant.

With regard to the matter of machinery, we agree so thoroughly with Mr. Burns that we quote:

"The selection of the proper kind of machinery for the small dealer is of the utmost importance. The dealer located on a railroad has many types of elevators and conveyors to choose from, some of which are not adapted to the handling of coal economically. To reduce the breakage of coal to a minimum, the machinery should be slow moving, and designed to operate with as little throwing of the coal as possible. Many elevators which handle grain, sand, gravel and other materials very satisfactorily, are used to handle coal when they are not of the proper design, and they are often purchased partly in ignorance, partly because they are cheap. A large percentage of breakage of coal, and a few breakdowns soon convince the purchaser that he has made a mistake. The proper speed for a coal elevator for commercial sizes of anthracite is 100 to 125 feet per minute. Heavy substantial machinery should be bought by the small dealer as well as the large. Cheap machinery is never

a good investment. In making a selection of machinery for a pocket, the owner should consult an engineer who is experienced in this field and who has no connections with any manufacturer of coal handling machinery. The manufacturer will invariably recommend the machinery he makes, in spite of the fact that it might not be the best kind for the particular case. "There are many devices aimed at preventing breakage of coal, a few of them good, most of them worthless. An engineer who has had a good deal of actual experience in coal pocket building should be consulted in regard to this point as well as many others, such as discharge chutes, gates and screens."

For some reasons it may not be advisable to mention names of owners of some of the pockets through these columns, but if those who are interested will drop a line to the editor of the Coal Trade Journal, he will be very glad to refer the inquiry to the proper parties, who will be glad to furnish any information that might be deemed necessary.

EXTENSIVE COAL HOLDINGS SOLD.

Shamrock Mines Near Rockwood Have Changed Hands—Improvements to be Made.

ROCKWOOD, May 30.—The Iron City Coal & Coke Company of Pittsburgh, of which E. E. Pool was the head, and which concern was operating mines at Shamrock about two miles north of here, have sold their interests in this county to the Pittsburgh-Cambria Coal Company, which has its offices in the Bakewell building, Pittsburgh. These interests include 200 acres of coal, sixty-five miners' houses, a complete mining equipment, with a capacity of 400 tons a day. The new firm has already commenced improvements and is now opening a new slope at Shamrock, which will increase the capacity to 1000 tons a day. The consideration for this deal is said to have been \$25,000.

RECORD BROKEN IN SLANDER SUITS.

Evil Gossip on Increase as Shown by Number of Cases Scheduled.

UNIONTOWN, May 29.—With the filing of another slander suit this morning the record for the number to come before the court at one term is broken. There is upwards of 20 similar suits already upon the docket, and practically all of them are the result of evil gossip, alleged to have been circulated regarding the reputations of the plaintiffs, who in nearly every instance are women. All the suits are those of foreigners. This morning Elizabeth Stages entered suit for \$2,000 damages against George Calmuck, alleging that he had damaged her reputation by that extent by circulating stories in the community of Shamrock as to her chastity and virtue.

MINERS FORM CLASS TO STUDY ABOUT WORK

Organization at Leisnering No. 3 an Enthusiastic Body—Has Many Members.

A mining class has been organized at Leisnering No. 3 by the mine officials and a number of the miners. The class will be known as the Monarch Mining & Improvement Class. At their meeting last evening the following officers were elected: James Duffy, President; James Wardlaw, instructor; Ernest Dodson, Secretary; Michael Ryan Treasurer. The class has an excellent prospect of being a large one, as nearly all the miners, both Americans and foreigners, are enthusiastic over it and are joining the class in order to improve their education and to learn more of the principles of mining.

REPAYS KINDNESS.

Cowboy Leaves Greensburg Man Sum of \$3,000 for Kind Act.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 29.—Chas. Thomas, ten years ago a policeman here, has received word that a wealthy Westerner has left him \$3,000 by his will. In October, 1898, Thomas, on night duty, was called to the Pennsylvania railroad station to arrest a cowboy who ran amuck on a train. Thomas disarmed the man and locked him up. Both men were Knights of Pythias and the prisoner was accorded considerate treatment. The next day the cowboy was discharged.

John Farley was the Westerner who never forgot the kindness of the Greensburg officer. Three years elapsed in which Thomas did not hear from his friend. Then came a letter from Guthrie, Okla., announcing the death of Farley and the fact that he had left a legacy to the Greensburg man.

Big Lumber Purchase. The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company has purchased all the timber and mineral interests of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Nicholas, Webster and Greenbrier counties and the Williams tract east of Cowen, W. Va. The deal includes timber and minerals. The purchase price is said to be \$1,500,000. The tract will be developed at once.

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For Coke Ovens, Furnaces, Glass Houses and Cupolas. Special Shapes on Short Notice. Tile and Ground Clays.

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Kingston.....L. V. and P. R. R.	Magnesia......15

MAIN OFFICE: CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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Mine and Land Surveys of all kinds. Plans, estimates and superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties.

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Plant	Ovens	Plant	Ovens
Hecla Coke Company	800	U. S. Coal & Coke Co.	950
Plants 2 and 3	1,105	Plants 1, 2 and 3	1,105
Overy & Snyder Steel Co.	1,105	Canaan Coal & Coke Co.	600
Plants 1, 2 and 3	420	Tyler and Sikesville Wks.	600
Austin Coal & Coke Co.	420	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	1,000
Colonial Coke Company	100	Torkrup, Shatz and Bitner	1,000
Smock	100	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	1,000
		Fairbank Works	180

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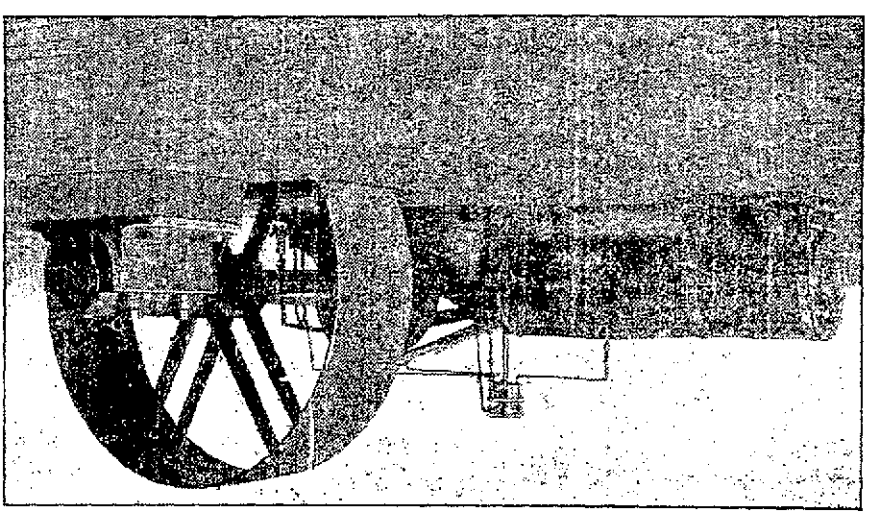
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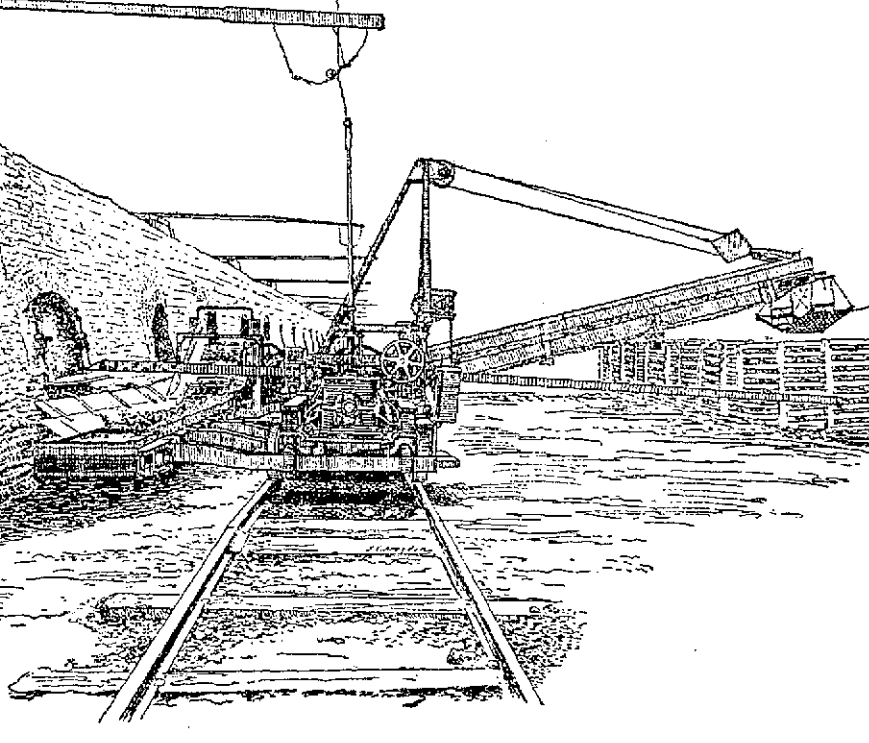
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